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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN CONTINUES;
VD DECREASES MONGOL POPULATION

COMBAT DISEASES IN SHANSI -- T'ai-yuan Shansi Jih-pao, 25 May 50

Since the early part of 1950, medical personnel in Shansi Province has been busy carrying on preventive work against such diseases as measles, cholera, influenza, infant illnesses, and oriental boils. The following measures have been taken in hsien where diseases have been prevalent:

Tso-yen Hsien -- By the end of April 1950, medical personnel sent to the hsien had vaccinated 4,351 people and had given antiplague inoculations to some 400 people. Serious outbreaks of measles and oriental boils occurred in the Fourth Ch'u and spread into the First Ch'u and the Second Ch'u of the hsien. Within 13 days time, 12 deaths were reported from 80 households in Ch'en-chia Chuang in the Second Ch'u. In Wang-Hsu Ts'un of the Fourth Ch'u, epidemics of measles and oriental boils affected children of some 148 households and resulted in 82 deaths.

Outbreaks of cholera, influenza, and intestinal flu were reported in the Sixth Ch'u. In T'ao-yuan Ts'un, five deaths were reported within a 10-day period. Of the 376 persons in the ts'un, 60 persons under 15 years of age received vaccinations, and 117 persons over 15 years of age received antiplague inoculations. There are still a large number who refuse to be vaccinated or inoculated because of superstitious beliefs.

Chao-ch'eng Hsien -- The Hsien People's government and the People's Hospital sent four antiplague teams into various localities of the hsien to administer treatment, do preventive work, and wipe out superstition hindering their work among the people.

I-ch'eng Hsien -- Some 14 villages in the hsien were ravaged with measles affecting some 250 children and resulting in 82 deaths.

Li-ch'eng Hsien -- Serious epidemics were reported in Hung-ching Ts'un and Ch'iao-chia Chuang since the spring of this year. Of the 300 households in Hung-ching Ts'un, 81 persons were affected with various infectious diseases, mostly measles. Besides measles, three cases of infant diseases were reported in Ch'iao-chia Chuang. Seven infants died from measles and infant diseases. Thus far, 27,854 people of the total 90,000 population in the hsien have been inoculated.

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DESCRIBES "CH'IA-CHIEH-MAO" -- T'ai-p'ing Shansi Jih-pao, 25 May 50

The Public Health Bureau of the T'ai-p'ing Municipal government has given the following explanation of the word "ch'ia-chieh-miao" /the word was previously rendered as "Koch's bacillus" / which is now being used widely in China to prevent tuberculosis:

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Question: What is ch'ia-chieh-miao?

Answer: It is a bacteria, known as BCG, discovered by the French bacteriologists, Calmette and Guérin. BCG is the combination of the initials of Bacillus, Calmette, and Guérin.

Question: Does BCG treatment prevent tuberculosis?

Answer: Not completely. But a large percentage of people who receive BCG inoculations do become immune to the disease. According to experiments carried on in Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai, five out of every seven persons who did not receive inoculations developed tuberculosis, while only one out of every seven persons who received inoculations showed tubercular symptoms.

MEASLES, SMALLPOX STRIKE NORTHWEST -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 4 Jul 50

Sian, 2 July (Hsin-hua) -- The Public Health Department of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee has sent a large amount of vaccines into minority nationality areas of the Northwest for the summer antiplague campaign.

During April to June 1950, serious outbreaks of smallpox and measles were reported in all the provinces in the Northwest. Some 1,226 people in Tsinghai were affected with measles. In April, measles broke out in a Uighur settlement in Ha-mi, Sinkiang, and in one 8-day period, more than 230 patients were treated by the medical personnel of Provincial Hospital No 9 and an unidentified garrison unit.

Since the completion of the smallpox vaccination of the entire populace of 12,000 in Lo-tu Hsien in Tsinghai, not a single case of smallpox has been reported in the hsien so far.

Medical personnel in Hu-chu Hsien, Tsinghai, treated 600 smallpox patients in the last 6 months.

STARTS HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN CANTON -- Hong Kong Hsin-sheng Wan-pao, 17 Jul 50

Canton -- On 10 July 1950, the Canton Municipal government started a summer antiplague campaign and set up administrative suboffices in each ch'u to spread information concerning health and to enforce sanitation regulations.

In Yung-han Ch'u, each street station has been carrying out health propaganda work, and will start a cleanup drive on 15 July. In Hui-fu Ch'u, inspections of eating places, soft-drink parlors, and meat shops will be made during 15-27 July with emphasis placed on the antily movement. Students will be mobilized to carry on propaganda work. In Yueh-hsiu Ch'u, cloth screens were installed in food-dispensing shops to keep out flies. Ho-nan Ch'u has completed the installing of antily facilities, and will conduct a general cleanup campaign from 15 to 17 July. The health drive will be ended by a general inspection on the 18th. Ch'ang-shou and T'ai-p'ing ch'us have completed cleanup of streets and are now proceeding with removal of debris from alleys.

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VD TREATED BY LAMAS -- Tientsin Chin-pu Jih-pao, 24 Jul 50

Ikechou League -- In recent years, there has been an alarming decrease in Mongol population in Ikechou League of Suiyuan Province. Of the 350,000 to 360,000 people in the seven banners of the league, only 80,000 or about one fourth are Mongols.

The continual decrease in Mongol population can be attributed to the lack of health and sanitation knowledge and facilities, and the existence of poor social and economic conditions. These conditions promote the spread of venereal diseases, relapsing and typhus fevers, eye diseases, goiter, narcotics addiction, and malnutrition.

The problem of venereal disease is especially serious in the Ikechou League. One report states that more than 85 percent of the Mongols in the league are infected with acquired or congenital syphilis, with more than one half the tertiary or quaternary [sic] stage of the disease.

In this area, it has been widely believed that since venereal diseases are moral rather than physical diseases, they should be treated by lamas instead of physicians. Consequently, when the diseases become unbearable many people go to lamas to have them recite sutras and offer prayers for cure.

As a step towards wiping out such superstition and making people more health conscious, many Mongol and Chinese political and party leaders in the area have asked the help of the Central People's government to set up suitable health facilities where medical cadres can be trained. These cadres can then properly treat the sick and combat superstitious beliefs. In this way, the leaders think that the Mongol population in the Ikechou League can start increasing again.

BUBONIC PLAGUE STRIKES INNER MONGOLIA -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 22 Jul 50

According to a recent issue of the Nai-meng Jih-pao, a bubonic plague epidemic occurred in the Third Ch'u of the K'ai-lu Hsien in Jerim League during 9-11 July 1950. The disease has spread to the First Ch'u and has resulted in the deaths of three persons in the Third Ch'u and one person in the First Ch'u.

Since June, the drive to destroy flea-bearing rats has been in progress in Jerim League, K'u-lin League, and the Khorchin East Wing Center Banner. Rinderpest epidemics were also reported in the Ts'ao Hsien Of Ping yuan Province at the end of June 1950.

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